



**What's
WRONG
with 200 kids
in a class?**

ARTICLE ON EDUCATION

SEE NEXT ISSUE

WORONI

THE JOURNAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION. Vol 27 No 3. 25th March 1970. Price 10 cents

WORONI



The Union Meeting was held on Thursday night, March 12th. The vote of no confidence in the Board was debated and put. The debate at the meeting was abysmal. The outcome (a vote of no confidence) has unfortunately not been what many people hoped it would be.

A vote of no confidence suggests that the students are not happy. So what is to be done now? The Union, rightly so, is taking its time to work out the following procedures. What are the students doing? They should be coming forward with suggestions and ideas on what the Union should be doing.

What is the SRC doing? Nothing, to my knowledge. This in itself is enough for a no confidence motion in the SRC. As a body which has inside knowledge as a body which is, or should be, concerned about student welfare, it has taken surprisingly little action.

The Union debate surely is not over. Now the hard work should begin. Now the students should be looking at how they want the Union to run. They should be, in fact, helping the Union to decide what has gone wrong and how that can be remedied.

The Thursday meeting showed one thing — that a General Meeting is not the place to discuss the problem. What the general meeting DID DO was present an OPINION of the state of affairs.

Now a recission motion has been moved, and the Union will meet again to discuss the recission of the no confidence motion.

When will the students stop talking and start doing?

The SRC is in a more desperate state than the Union. The members of the SRC are fighting themselves both inside the office and at Students' Association Meetings.

Since the beginning of term, the SRC has done nothing to justify its existence. The only schemes they have done recently are things that were set up for action before Bob Irwin left last year.

Instead of acting, they are just having one in-fight after another. Instead of looking outward they look ever inward.

What is most unfortunate is that the Executive of the SRC is the greatest offender of the above allegations. It is a sorry sight to see these five people bickering at each other, talking their heads off about "Regulations" and getting nowhere and letting students, student politics and life pass them by.

There is no other prediction for this SRC other than total failure. The SRC is now so far out of touch with the students and is so out of gear for the machinery of action, that their end will not even have the impetus to be seen. Like a huge wheel, the SRC moves slowly on — you have to watch for a long time before you are aware that it moves. If ever it stops, it will take just as long to notice that water no longer trickles across its spokes.

By the student body's general lack of interest, lack of contribution to University life and lack of concern, the SRC and all its trappings should be dissolved and not re-established until the majority of students here take enough interest to decide what THEY want.

EDITOR: ANTHEA GREEN

LAYOUT SUPERVISOR:
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INTERESTED IN BEING AN EDITOR ?

THEN NOMINATE TO BE
THE NEXT EDITOR OF WORONI.....

THE NEW EDITOR IS TO TAKE OFFICE FROM
2nd APRIL 1970.

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Above, DR WAINER AT A.N.U. Photo by Ivan Potas Ambassador Studios.

Below ANN SHEN 1st Year Science Student Photo by Jim Everitt A.N.U.



TRICIA BUTLER 1st Year Arts Student. Photo by Jim Everitt



“WHAT’S HAPPENING?” by s.r.c.

SRC NEWSBRIEFS

The SRC is interested in sponsoring students to attend the jam session conference on "The Individual and the Law" to be held April 3-5. The weekend conference, in Canberra, costs only \$10.00 to students and is run by the Centre for Continuing Education. Every club on campus, especially those professing interest in these fringe areas of politics, should give nominations to the D.C.S., Alan Barrell, by Monday 30th March. All persons interested in the Conference can find details in the SRC office.

The Clubs and Societies Committee of the SRC will hold a meeting of both Presidents and Secretaries of all Clubs and Societies, including cultural clubs, on the evening of Tuesday, 28th April at 8 pm in the Meetings Room to allow all clubs to discuss things with their new D.C.S., and also to ask curly questions on use of the Union, Clubs and Societies Handbook, and GRANTS OF MONEY.

All Clubs and Societies interested in sucking funds from the Clubs and Societies budget should hurry up and submit:

- (1) report of their AGM,
- (2) President's and Treasurer's Report,
- (3) list of new officebearers on forms available from the SRC Office, detailing
- (4) a budget detailing proposed expenditure in 1970.

AGMs should be held before the Students Association AGM, which is to be held on Monday, 27th April. The tight-fisted Treasurer is threatening to starve our budget, so the earlier these reports are submitted, the higher you rank on the grants priority list.

NUAUS has appointed a Regional Officer to assist and co-ordinate NUAUS activities in NSW and the ACT. Unsuccessful candidate for the job, Anne McMenamin from Adelaide University, apparently proposed to carry her huge dog all around NSW with her. Whether that handicapped her chances or not, the successful candidate was Chris Joyce from Macquarie University, who has already paid his first official visit to ANU, in the form of a flying one-day visit last Friday.

At NUAUS Annual Council, Education Vice-President, and 1969 National Travel Promotions Officer, Daniela Humphreys, sought a \$500 dress allowance. Thank heavens our President is a male! He certainly hasn't spent \$500 on clothes in the last year... maybe \$50?

SRC Vice-President Alan Barrell has, according to fairly reliable sources, been dedicating a large proportion of time to the Vice part of the Vice-Presidency. Not to the detriment of his official duties, however, the same sources tell us.

There are numerous ways and means of convincing the Administration. Sit-ins, demonstrations, submissions, discussions and so on are the more usual ones. SRC Secretary and Welfare Officer, Andrew Bain, has apparently discovered another method. One night recently he stumbled and almost fell into Sullivan's Creek, while on the stepping-stones near Ursula College. Not unusual, you say. But at the time he, together with four female students and several Administration personnel, was judging the need for more lighting on campus. I understand that lighting is definitely going in there now. Is this a new kind of demonstration?

The SRC Bookshop has had its ups and downs but it is still open 12-4 pm each weekday. If you still want to buy or sell books, drop in at the duplicating room downstairs in the Union.

Some people can't wait for liquor on campus. One newly-appointed SRC officer seems to have his own liquor service, if last Wednesday's performance is any indication.

Hall residents who wished to transfer between halls faced the prospect of being required to pay a \$15 "transfer fee" for the privilege right at the close of 1969. Prompt SRC action ensured the shelving of the suggestion, but don't be surprised if further moves in that direction eventuate during 1970.

Melbourne University SRC minutes include mention of a "Sex Report". Interest queries are greeted by the news that it means the Secretary's Report. Perhaps the SRC Secretary, Andrew Bain, could give us a report on his activities in this area?

The SRC presented a submission to the March meeting of University Council, arguing for a maximum undergraduate population of 5000 students.

This entails a second university in the ACT in the near future. It should be interesting to see the Federal Government's reaction. Maybe Education and Science Minister Bowen would prefer his daughter to be at a reasonably small university. Let's hope so!

Is it a fact that the family home of NUAUS Secretary Andrew Scott Morrison flew the flag of Saint Andrew throughout St Patrick's Day (March 17th)? All Irish lawyers take note!

Nominations for SRC Elections close next Wednesday, 1st April at 5pm. Nominees who want publicity in the Woroni election issue (April 8th) must provide their policy statement and photo by 5pm Thursday, 2nd April. Remember - Law, Arts, Economics, Science, and Oriental Studies are each to have one Faculty Representative, there is to be one part-timers' Representative and eight General Representatives. Full details at the SRC office in the Union.

At the last full SRC Meeting, Mark Cunliffe, the President of the SRC outlined a series of proposals that he would like to see accomplished during his term of office as President of the SRC, or at least to have been implemented in some form or other by 1st December 1970, when his term expires. Many of the proposals are not radically new, but many of them contemplate an extension of the situation that exists at present:

- (1) Amalgamation of the Union and the SRC an old issue that in recent years has suffered badly from pangs of neglect. No amalgamation with the Sports Union is contemplated.
- (2) Participation of students in the running of the University by having fellow-students on relevant university bodies, while only introduced in mid-1969, is already necessary for rejuvenation, re-analysis and improvement. A detailed overhaul of Participation, in the light of last year's experience and lessons, will be undertaken.
- (3) SRC involvement in student affairs will take a new turn by holding SRC meetings in the Union Building and not in the Mills Room in Crawford Castle. Wednesday forums will be reinstigated, and hopefully regular Friday-night discussions in Garema Place can be fostered. Guest speakers of a topical nature will be invited to the campus to enlighten students at time other than at these proposed Wednesday forums and Friday evening "discussions".
- (4) The Dental Submission of Andrew Bain, the SRC Welfare Officer, must be finalised as soon as possible - hopefully, with the result that we obtain a valuable and usable Dental Service on campus.
- (5) The size of the University is a subject that all students are interested in, especially so far as it related to class-sizes and lecturer-student ratios. The SRC hopes to make an effective submission on university-size, that ensures that this campus does not become as impersonal and as unwieldy as some of the bigger unis have become.
- (6) An examination of alternative forms of assessments to end-of-year exams will be made in the fond anticipation that a student's success at uni no longer hinges upon his capacity for coolness in the exam-room.

(7) With Lennox House becoming a viable proposition and Burgmann College still having risen no higher than pencil thickness on the architect's plans, the whole concept of Students Residences will be analysed and our conclusions brought to the attention of the relevant bodies.

(8) NUAUS has been and still will be in for much criticism by both students and the SRC, but our future role in NUAUS will be considered after May Conference in the light of the recent changes and also those changes currently being mooted.

(9) The age-old problem of a scholarship for the Woroni Editor will be re-examined anew, especially because of printing developments that could allow faster copies of Woroni. The experience of the SRC President in holding a scholarship is an important consideration.

(10) Public Relations between the SRC and almost any other body must be at its lowest ebb. 1970 will see, therefore, improved communications and PR between the SRC and administration, other Universities, the public generally and students specifically.

(11) A Student Directory which will be a pocket-sized compendium on information about the University and its various student services will be printed and available to every student by the end of first term, or at the latest the beginning of second term.

(12) One of SRC's main functions has been to be a watchdog on all fees levied throughout the University. Accordingly in 1970, we will fight all fees increased, especially the \$15 Hall transfer fee, Hall fees generally and, of course, tuition fees.

(13) Conscription and other topics vitally concerning students will see out continued interest, as exemplified by our support for the Vietnam Moratorium activities.

(14) Radio Station on campus in 1970 becomes even more an important topic as 2CA has re-scheduled its time slot originally used for "inside-Out", so that now we have no satisfactory time to put on the broadcast. The president's own personal interest in this Station and radio could see us closer to its eventual establishment.

(15) A daily campus newspaper, or a broadsheet of sorts, is a more feasible proposition this year because of increased student numbers at ANU. This of course involves a great deal of work in new fields as well as determining the role of Woroni: with some concentrated effort, both heads of the problem can be solved in 1970.

(16) The Sports Union has been pushing around the idea that there be part of the week totally free from lectures and tutorials: the SRC will actively endorse this proposal and make submissions to Uni Council accordingly.

(17) Presidential Regulations will be drafted detailing the rights and privileges of the SRC President and his retention of his scholarship. There will also be established a more efficient mailing system, whereby a smoother flow of correspondence can be achieved.

Mark noted that this was in fact a heavy programme of action for any SRC, without any further substantial items being undertaken. While noting that his scholarship allowed him more time to fulfill the functions of office, Mr Cunliffe pointed out that it was not physically possible to do all these things by himself, nor was he technically competent to attempt to do so. Thus it was up to the current SRC and the new one elected in May, to assist him in ensuring that each item receive its due amount of attention, and also to show initiative and provide suggestions in areas not already covered.

With nominations for the SRC elections being called this week, the outlined programme becomes of special interest to students because they can see the kind of activity that the SRC engage in and can determine whether the SRC is, or is not, for them. For the student who is interested in any of these fields of action, or has any other pet hobbyhorse, now is his opportunity to mould SRC, thinking by running for the SRC. Any person who is interested in the SRC or any of its committees can ask any SRC member or inquire at the Office, and can find out everything he wants to know. Ultimately it is the student who gains, or suffers, from the person whom he elects to the SRC, so if you think you could do the job just as well as, or better than, the next guy, then show your interest and initiative by running for the SRC.

STUDENT CONCESSIONS POETRY

STUDENT CONCESSIONS

GENERAL

Capital Stores, Lonsdale Street, Braddon.
Varying discounts on electrical appliances, furniture, clothing, manchester, toys, photographic requirements, sporting goods, jewellery, etc.

Sears Morton, Bunda Street, Civic Centre.

Varying discounts on electrical appliances, furniture, toys, lawn mowers, etc.

STATIONERY

Capital Business Supplies, Northbourne Avenue, Civic Centre.

STATIONERY

Capital Business Supplies, Northbourne Avenue, Civic Centre.
10% on all stationery, office furniture, typewriters, etc.

PUBLICATIONS

Government Printer, Wentworth Avenue, Kingston.
10% on all Commonwealth Government Publications.

CLOTHES

R. T. Whyte, Monaro Mall, Kingston.
10% on all menswear, including hire of dinner suits.

Josephs, Bunda Street, Civic Centre.

10% on all menswear.

Sam Catanzariti, Monaro Mall.

10% on all ready-made stock (menswear).

Ken Cook, Bailey Arcade, Civic Centre.

10% on all sales over \$10.

Capital Stores, Lonsdale Street, Braddon.

Varying discounts on all purchases.

Jaki's Fashion Inn, Monaro Mall and Kingston.

10% on all purchases (women's).

Sybil's Fashion Salon, Monaro Mall.

10% on all purchases (women's).

THEATRE CONCESSIONS

Civic Theatre:

Following concession offered on Monday to Thursday screenings:
Mezzanine: Normal \$1. Student 80c.
Stalls: Normal 75c. Student 50c.
At showings with increased prices:
Mezzanine: Normal \$1.25. Student \$1.
Stalls: Normal \$1. Student 80c.
Student cards MUST be produced when purchasing tickets.

Centre Cinema:

a) Evening Monday to Thursday Normal \$1.20. Student 90c.
b) Matinees Monday to Friday Normal \$1.00. Student 75c.
Student cards MUST be produced when purchasing tickets.
No concession for part-timers.

Capitol Theatre:

No longer offers concessions to students.

HAIRDRESSING

Vienna Hairdressing Salon, Northbourne Avenue, Civic Centre. Phone: 41021.
10% concession on all cutting, perming, setting, etc.

FOOTWEAR

Civic Footwear Centre, East Row, Civic Centre.
10% on all new shoes.
Whites Shoes, Monaro Mall.
10% on all purchases.

SHOE REPAIRS

Star Shoe Repair Service, Monaro Mall, Bailey Arcade

Star Shoe Repair Services, Monaro Mall and Bailey Arcade, Civic Centre.
10% on all repairs - also on shoes sold.

AUTO ACCESSORIES

Canberra Auto Electrics, Lonsdale Street, Braddon.

10% on all purchases over \$4.00.

TEXT BOOKS

10% on all prescribed texts over \$2.00 is offered by the following stores:

1. University Co-operative Bookshop - The Union.
2. Verity Hewitts, Garema Place.

3. Cheshires, Garema Place.

4. Angus & Robertson, East Row, Civic Centre.

5. Discovery Books, Endeavour House, Manuka, and Ailinga Street, City.

RESTAURANTS

Happy's Restaurant, Garema Place.

10% discount.

El Toro Restaurant, Garema Place.

10% discount.

Bamboo Restaurant, Garema Place.

10% discount.

BOWLING

1. Canberra Squash Bowl, Rudd Street, Civic Centre.

40c per person per game (all inclusive).

2. Olympic Bowl, Allara Street, Civic.

35c per person per game (all inclusive).

SQUASH

Canberra Squash Bowl, Rudd Street, Civic Centre.

6.0c per half-hour (before 5 pm).

Willis' Sports Store, Monaro Mall.

10% discount.

FOOD

Health Store, Monaro Mall.

10% on some items.

GIFTS

Vogue Gift Shop, Garema Place, Civic Centre.

10% discount.

Souvenir Centre, Monaro Mall.

15% on souvenirs.

JEWELLERY

Angus and Coote, Monaro Mall.

10% on everything except Omega and Tissot watches, and Rundle Silverware.

TRANSPORT

Rail Transport.

33% discount.

Airlines and Pioneer Buses.

25% discount.

Concession forms available from student administration.

Students can travel anywhere in Canberra for 5c on a government bus upon production of a special card obtainable at Student Administration.

Please advise the S.R.C. if you are able to obtain student concessions at any places not advertised here. You are urged to patronise these businesses in order to make it worth their while to give student concessions, and thus encourage other firms to give discounts.

THE BRIDES

Down the assembly line they roll and pass
Complete at last, a miracle of design;
Their chromium fenders, the unbreakable glass,
The fashionable curve, the air-flow line.

Grease to the elbows Mum and Dad enthuse,
Pocket their spanners and survey the bride;
Murmur: "A sweet job! All she needs is juice!
Built for a life - time - sleek as a fish. Inside

"He will find every comfort: the full set
Of gadgets; knobs that answer to the touch
For light or music; a place for his cigarette;
Room for his knees; a honey of a clutch."

Now slowly through the show-room's flattering glare
See her wheeled in to love, console, obey,
Shining and silent! Parson with a prayer
Blesses the number-plate, she rolls sway

To write her numerals in his book of life;
And now, at last, stands on the open road,
Triumphant, perfect, every inch a wife,
While the corks pop, the flash-light bulbs explode.

Her heavenly bowser-boy assumes his seat;
She prints the soft dust with her brand - new treads,
Swings towards the future, purring with a sweet
Concatenation of the poppet heads.

A. D. HOPE.

STIRRING GENTLY

Last Thursday night Dr Chandran Devaneson, principal of the Christian College, University of Madras, addressed members of Bruce Hall in the JCR, on "Ghandi and Student Power". One of India's leading historians and educationists, Dr Devaneson has recently published a book on Ghandi's first forty years. His chief reason for coming to Australia was in order to address the Conference on Action for World Development run by the Australian Council of Churches and the Roman Catholic Church in Sydney last month. Since then he has been visiting tertiary institutions and addressing a variety of groups.

"Socrates, Jesus and Ghandi had this in common", said Dr Devaneson, "in their teaching and ethical thinking they were ahead of their times. Even now we are not ready to put their ideas into practice." All three were revolutionary in their own way: that is, they were calling for a fundamental change in the thought and conduct of individuals and in the social structures in which they were organised. Ghandi's view was that social welfare projects would not effect a real change in the hardship that was the lot of the majority of his people, although at times he advocated such projects out of sheer necessity. Only a radical change in the life-styles of those who were materially well-off would correct the imbalance, for change in social and political systems depends on change on the part of the decision-makers.

Ghandi, in his own life, embodied such a change. As a young man in England he dresses in spats and a top hat, but in the first decade of the present century began what Dr Devaneson called his "radical strip-tease". Profoundly affected by the social discrimination he observed and personally suffered in the course of over twenty years spent in South Africa, he

formulated the philosophy of non-violence, based on a simple life-style symbolised by the loin-cloth. But those who wish to depict him as a saint have tended to lose sight of the practical politician who brought the students out on to the streets in support of his campaign for change in India. Non-violence in his case was not to be equated with unwillingness to fight for change in the lot of his people, any more than it was in the case of his great admirer, Martin Luther King.

To mention King is to recall Devaneson's comparison of Ghandi with Jesus. Both called for radical change in man and society. Jesus did not embark on a particular political programme or align himself with one party. But he delivered a clear warning to those who were rich, powerful and complacent because riches, power and complacency cause some people to treat others as less than human, and set up a barrier between themselves and God. The second of October, 1969 was the centenary of Ghandi's birth. He died violently, as did Socrates, Martin Luther King and Jesus himself. In a day when many people say there is little chance of correcting the world's imbalances by non-violent means, suffering humanity calls on us to use Good Friday and Easter as opportunities for thinking on the need for radical change in ourselves and our society of the kind for which Jesus called, who identified himself with suffering humanity, and was seen by the New Testament writers as embodying the full life and love of God.

Devaneson's answer to apartheid and discrimination in all forms is that mankind is one inhabiting a single planet. But even if we give the idea our mental assent, we don't act as if it were true. Good Friday and Easter challenge us to see hope, life and love as alternatives to despair, death and hatred, alternatives that can be realised.

G.C.G.

"In the beginning...."

In 73 AD, towards the end of one of the most terrible wars between the Romans and the Jews (there being three major conflicts in all), the last surviving Jewish outpost was the hilltop fortress of Masada.

The defenders were mainly Zealots: Jews who had taken up arms against the Romans believing that Israel was the land of the Jews, on the basis that it always had been theirs politically since the days of Joshua (with the exception of occasionally successful foreign invasions), and that Israel was the focal point of most Jewish aspirations.

However, the stage was reached where the garrison could no longer hold out and surrender seemed to be the only recourse. But rather than surrender the few hundred men, women and children decided to commit mass suicide — a fate far more preferable than living as vassals in their own country. They were motivated by the same force that drives the modern Israeli soldier to victory over enormous odds; the belief that has haunted Jews since the destruction of the second temple — that Israel is the homeland of the Jewish people.

The history of the Jewish people since their original dispersion from Israel by the Babylonians, circa 550 BC, has been both noble and tragic. They became the wandering, homeless people of Europe, giving birth to Christianity, and Islam. Though the Jews were still in fact the largest ethnic group in Israel or Palestine for many generations after their dispersion, most were unable to return, due to foreign control of the land. With the canonisation of the New Testament in 395 AD and its specific mention of "Jewish responsibility" for the crucifixion, the Jewish majority in Israel had most of its rights taken away. Systematic slaughter and dispersion forced most of the Jews out of Israel by the year 600.

Rapid proselytisation on the part of the Christians soon made most of Europe a Christian sea in which the Jews were merely drops. They were "non-believers" and as such were on the receiving end of "righteous" Christian wrath. Most were not allowed to own land or participate in certain professions. They were forced into communal areas called ghettos, where in some cases they were cut off from all outside contact.

In spite of these handicaps, the Jews still managed to lead the way in philosophy (Spinoza, Mendelssohn), medicine, science, the arts and even exploration (Torres, Columbus; refer Encyclopaedia Britannica 1963 ed.). Pogroms and persecution were rampant — simply because the Jews were different and people are afraid of that which they cannot understand. The experience of the Jews with the Christians in Europe finally culminated in the Nazi concentration camps. Nazi anti-semitism was only an extension of Christian anti-semitism in Germany. To take one case out of many, as Shirer points out on page 236 of "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich", Luther wanted Germany rid of the Jews and when they were sent away he advised that they be deprived of "all their cash and jewels and silver and gold" and furthermore, "that their synagogues or schools be set on fire, that their houses be broken up and destroyed . . . and they be put under a roof or stable, like the gypsies . . . in misery and captivity as they incessantly lament and complain to God about us" — advice that was literally followed four centuries later by Hitler . . .

The interaction between the Arabs and the Jews was quite different. Between 1 AD and 500 AD, Jewish merchants entered the Arabian peninsula and the embryo of Arabic commerce was formed. The Arabs admired the monotheism of the Jews and Mohammed incorporated many Judaic ideas in the creation of Islam. Between 700 and 1000 Islam spread over the East, Africa, and parts of Europe. The Golden Age of Islam took shape and at the same time the Golden Age of the Jews occurred. Under the benevolent protection of the Muslims, Jewish culture expanded as never before; but by the year 1000 the powerful armies of Islam had been destroyed, Arabic culture ceased to be dynamic and the Arabic people lapsed back into their own version of the Dark Ages. Though some Arab armies still managed to pillage and burn their way through a lot of the Middle East until 1500, they had lost their idealism and now attacked indiscriminately Jews, Gentiles, and all that stood in their path.

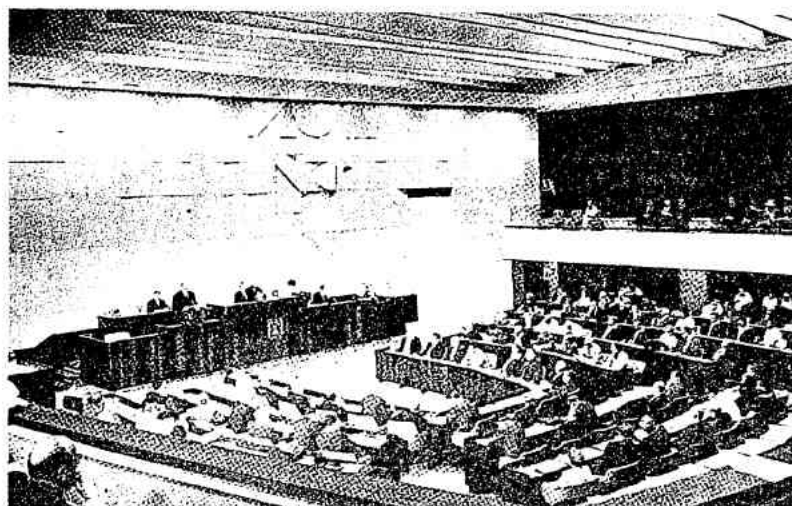
The preceding general scan of history is necessary when one considers the present crisis in the Middle East. The creation of the state of Israel can be seen as a result of the culmination of previous Jewish history — a people dispersed from their homeland finally returning to it.

The political movement or philosophy which expressed the idea of a Jewish state was Zionism. In the full sense of the word, Moses was a Zionist: he took the Hebrews out of Egypt into Palestine in the belief that it was their country. Modern Zionism told the Jews that they should come out of their ghettos and back to Israel. The seminal Zionist works were "Rome and Jerusalem" by Moses Hess (1862), "The Eternal People" by Peretz Smolenskin, "Auto-Emancipation" by Judah Pinski, and "Der Judenstaat" by Theodor Herzl (1896). The basic theme was essentially this: the Jews are a persecuted minority in Europe. Their history and religion centre around Israel, a land that is nearly all desert, occupied by a few hundred thousand Arabs who came with the Islamic invasions of the sixth and seventh centuries AD. The Jews should return to their homeland making it a modern state for both Jew and Arab — the land that the Jews occupy being bought off the Arabs.

The Arabs and the Turkish landholders asked for enormous sums of money for the desert land the Jews acquired. Over 250,000 acres of land were bought between 1896 and 1914; 83,000 Jewish immigrants tilled the soil, founded 233 villages and planted over 5,000,000 trees.

With the First World War, the Turks deported many Jews from Israel and declared Zionism illegal. In Britain, however, the Jewish cause was being re-examined and,

ISRAEL



The Knesset, Israel's one-chamber parliament, is in Jerusalem.

mainly due to the prompting of the brilliant chemist, Chaim Weizmann, Lord Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, declared on the 2nd November, 1917, that "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. The Declaration was approved by the national leaders of the Arabs and the League of Nations. As Lord Balfour said, the land returned to the Jews was only a "small notch" compared with the lands given to the Arabs. The Arab leaders fully agreed. Emir Feisal, King of Syria, later King of Iraq, with a son, Abdulla, who later became King of Jordan, fully agreed with the terms of the Declaration and Jewish claims. The following is a letter by him written in Paris on March 1, 1919, to Felix Frankfurter (US Supreme Court Justice), and other Zionist leaders:

"I want to take this opportunity of my first contact with American Zionists to tell you what I have often been able to say to Dr Weizman in Arabia and Europe. We feel that the Arabs and Jews are cousins in race, have suffered similar oppressions at the hands of powers stronger than themselves, and by a happy coincidence have been able to take the first step towards the attainment of their national ideals together.

The Arabs, especially the educated among us, look with the deepest sympathy on the Zionist movement. Our deputation here in Paris is fully acquainted with the proposals submitted yesterday by the Zionist Organisation to the Peace Conference and we regard them as moderate and proper. We will do our best, so far as we are concerned, to help them through; we will wish the Jews a hearty welcome home. With the chiefs of your movement, especially with Dr Weizmann, we have had, and continue to have, the closest relations. He has been a great helper of our cause, and I hope the Arabs may soon be in a position to make the Jews some return for their kindness. We are working together for a reformed and revived Near East, and out of two movements complete one another. The Jewish Movement is national and not imperialist and there is room in Syria for us both. Indeed, I think, that neither can be a success without the other.

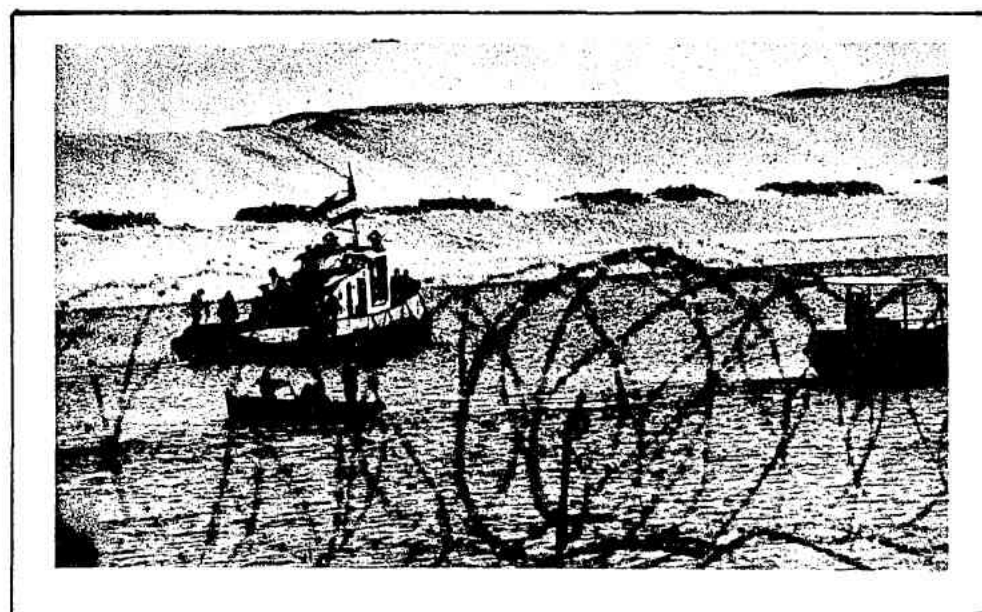
People less informed and less responsible than our leaders and yours, ignoring the need for co-operation of the Arabs and the Zionists, have been trying to exploit the local differences that must necessarily arise in Palestine in the early stages of our Movement. Some of them have, I am afraid, misrepresented your aims to the Arab peasantry and our aims to the Jewish peasantry, with the result that interested parties have been enabled to make capital out of what they call our differences. I wish to give you my firm convictions that these differences are not on questions of principle, but on matters of detail, such as must inevitably occur in every contact with neighbouring peoples, and are easily dissipated by mutual goodwill. Indeed, I and my people look forward to a future in which we will help you and you us, so that the countries in which we are mutually interested may once again take their place in the community of civilised people of the world."

It is quite obvious, then, that the Zionists acquired the land with a view to the creation of a modern Jewish state with the full approval of the Arab leaders; all the Arab leaders who had the best interests of their people at heart, that is. Between 1918 and 1936 over 150,000 Jewish immigrants came to Palestine. They developed the land and introduced heavy industries. 550,000 of the 650,000 Arabs in Palestine were Fellahin, peasants who were virtual slaves of the Effendis (upper class Arab landowners). Also, most of these Arabs lived in what is now Jordan, so that in the area that is now modern-day Israel, the Jews were at the time of independence in the majority. In the words of Max Dimont: "The fellahin burned camel dung for fuel, slept in the same huts with their animals, faced a life expectancy of thirty-five years and, until death came, had no hope for a better future."

The Jews changed all this. The fellahin were given equal wages with Europeans, free medical treatment and free education. The Effendis no longer had their cheap labour and the feudal system in the Middle East faced destruction. Emir Feisal and all the enlightened Arab leaders supported the emancipation of the peasants, but the more numerous, uneducated Effendi sought to maintain the feudal system by

ISRAEL

cont'd



exploiting the forces of emerging Arab nationalism. As Dr. Julius Stone says: "Hostility and attacks on the Jewish homeland only began with Pan-Arab intrigues of ambitious individuals such as the Nazi-collaborating Mufti of Jerusalem and his contemporary successors in Egypt and Syria. Of this Pan-Arab movement, a learned friend and student of the Arabs (H.A.R. Gibb, Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford) once wrote:

"Pan-Arabism is an ignorant, indolent, explosive force: it substitutes wishful thinking for thinking, fiercely resents not only Christian domination but anything that savours of Christian practice and ideas, dreams of driving Europeans and Jews into the ocean, and restoring the glorious Empire of the Caliphate. It has no grasp of the problems of government, and administration and finance, of the economic structure of the world, and the economic poverty of the Arab countries."

Between 1933 and 1936 60,000 German Jews migrated to Palestine providing the core of the Jewish government, which operated over the Jews under the mandate of the British. Though the British had control of the area, the Jews already had the framework of self-government. The Mufti of Jerusalem and the Effendi realised that they must move quickly to destroy the Jews. They made agreements with Germany by which the Nazis gave money and arms in exchange for Arab support in case war broke out between Britain and Germany. In 1936, the Effendi and their mercenaries attacked. The Haganah and Irgun (Jewish paramilitary organisations) fought back and there was civil war. The British were caught in the middle; in an attempt to ease the situation they appointed a six-man group, the Peel Commission, to examine the crisis. Jewish immigrants were entering Palestine at an ever-increasing rate due to Nazi persecution in Europe and the fact that few countries would now take the refugees. Max Dimont tells what happened: "The Peel Commission took a long look, found the British Mandate unworkable, and recommended that Palestine be partitioned into separate Arab and Jewish states. The Jews accepted the recommendation with misgivings and the Arabs rejected it with gunfire. To prevent a partition of Palestine the British came up with a compromise solution, The White Paper of 1939, which was accepted with reluctance by the Arabs and rejected with gunfire by the Jews. This White Paper proposed that Jewish immigration be limited to 15,000 a year for five years and then stopped altogether."

With the advent of the Second World War the situation, though tense, eased a little. Thirty thousand Palestinian Jews joined the British Africa Corps and the Arabs in Palestine were kept in check.

In 1946, with the horror of the concentration camps still etched on their memories, 100,000 German Jews applied for admission to Palestine under the auspices of the USA and the UN. The British refused them entry and the Haganah and Irgun declared war on the British. In spite of the British blockade and detention camps on Cyprus, 113,000 Jews managed to enter Palestine. In 1947 the British gave up and handed the problem over to the United Nations and recommended that Palestine be divided up into an Arab and a Jewish state. In September 1947, the General Assembly voted for such a partition and on May 14, 1948 the independent state of Israel was proclaimed. The very next day the armies of five Arab nations from as many directions invaded Israel. The city of Jerusalem, which was on the Israel side of Palestine as determined by the UN was captured by the Arabs; the Israelis successfully defeated the Arabs on all other fronts. On June 11, a peace treaty was negotiated one month after which the Arabs attacked Israel again, after being freshly re-armed by the British. Within 10 days, the Israelis had defeated the Arabs. Another truce was negotiated which only the Egyptians broke this time. Within a few days it was obvious that the Israelis were well on their way to Cairo, when the English warned the Israelis that if they did not retreat it would mean war with Britain. The Israelis withdrew and the Arabs settled down to harassing Israel with guerilla raids.

In 1922, Palestine held 750,000 people within 45,000 square miles. Israel was allotted just over 7,000 square miles in 1947. The Arabs within that 7,000 square miles became Israeli citizens: the Arabs outside that area belonged to Jordan and Egypt, (Jordan taking up 38,000 square miles of Palestine and therefore most of the population). This is where the myth of the Arab refugees arises. Neither Egypt nor Jordan were willing to accept all the Arabs on their side of the partition plus those who wished to leave Israel due to the prompting of Egypt and Jordan, and therefore set up detention camps in which to hold the latter group of people — the most famous (or infamous) camp being at Gaza. The Arabs thus became refugees in their own land. Though Israel was willing to take in some of those Arabs, Egypt, especially, found it more profitable politically not to let them go. While the United Nations supported the "refugees", the Arab nations cried to the world of Israeli "injustice" and then sent more guerillas against her. The Israeli reply came in 1956 when she captured the Sinai peninsula in response to Arab attacks. Once more the Israelis withdrew, hoping that at last there would be a just peace. But then in 1967, Egypt with the backing of Russia closed off the straits of Tiran, blocking off one of Israel's main communication routes. As President Nasser of Egypt said (May 26, 1967): "The blockade of Sharm el Sheikh means waging an all out war against Israel. This is going to be a total war. Our fundamental aim is the destruction of Israel."

On June 6, 1967, Nasser received his wish; all out war was declared and within six days Israel had defeated Egypt, Jordan and Syria. The territory which Israel captured contained about 1,500,000 Arabs; for Israel to have withdrawn again would have been suicide and indeed, according to international law, Israel has the right to hold on to the land until direct negotiations take place between Israel and the Arabic states. The Cease Fire Agreement accepted by the Arabic states, Russia and the USA did not require Israel to withdraw from the occupied territory. According to international law, "unless otherwise provided, the belligerent parties are entitled to remain in the status quo as at the hour fixed for ceasefire until peace is negotiated between them". Until the Arabs agree to direct talks with Israel, Israel has a perfect right to hold on to the land. Any attempt by Russia to force Israel out of the occupied territory would be a violation of Article 11, paragraph 2, and Article 12 of the United Nations Charter as well as the Uniting for Peace Resolutions. Julius Stone points out that "the terms of cease fire, the principles of international law and justice and (I may add) plain common sense and prudence for stable peace in the Middle East, entirely permit Israel to insist that the terms of the peace, and especially those for ensuring its security against renewed aggressions, be worked out between itself and the Arab states concerned. In these negotiations, Israel should surely say to the Arab states what King Hussein of Jordan himself said . . . in June 1966. This is that the Arab states ought never to have left their own brethren (whom those states called upon to defect to them and to leave Israel during the Arab war of aggression on Israel in 1948-49) to nearly twenty years of isolation behind barbed wire in Gaza, dependent on international charity. It is the Arab states which have thus subordinated the claims of their own kinsfolk to the political ambitions and schemes of leaders like Nasser and Shukeiry."

With the alignment of all the Muslim states, Russia and most of Europe against her, Israel is once more faced with a life and death struggle. It almost seems inevitable that another war will occur, which is such a crime when one considers that the Arabs could have their land returned to them if only they would sit at the conference table with Israel and try to reach a just conclusion for all concerned. History has shown that Jews and Arabs can live side by side and be of benefit to each other; that their original quarrels only came from the connivances of selfish men who had nobody's interest at heart but their own. Israel has the right to exist and defend itself which no one can deny — war was not Israel's choice but her enemies'; for Israel can go on winning wars ad infinitum and still not better her position, but the Arabs only have to win one.

Alan Bowen-James

ISRAEL

an impression



IMPRESSIONS OF ISRAEL

by Lyn Butler who recently spent five months at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

One often hears that, although Israel is waging an unmistakable war along the 1967 ceasefire lines, it is still possible for a tourist to spend a few weeks in Israel and come away remarking, "You'd never know there was a war on". In fact, although it entails being oblivious of the hundreds of soldiers carrying their machine guns through the streets of Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv, and forgetting that no one can enter a cinema, bank or similar building without submitting their handbags, parcels, etc. to be searched for bombs (to enter the Uni gates in Jerusalem, one usually has to produce either a passport or an identity card as well), there is no doubt that a large number of visitors do leave with this attitude.

However, the Israelis themselves (and, indeed, any visitors who remain for more than a few months) ARE very much aware of the war. Admittedly it becomes the major topic of conversation only when something spectacular happens — for example, the invasion of the Island of Shadwan, or the capture intact of an Egyptian mobile radar station — but this is because the war is a constant presence, a permanent part of daily life in the country.

Israel has fewer than three million people. Since every soldier in the reserves has to spend at least four weeks a year on active service (officers spend up to two months) almost every family has a relative or a close friend at the front at any one time. People in Israel crowd to hear every news broadcast, and these broadcasts invariably begin with the names of those killed or wounded in

action at the time.

Israelis differ on the terms for an acceptable peace-settlement, but are unanimous in their despair of there ever being such a settlement. I got the impression that many people (mostly those who had suffered directly during the Second World War) would give up a lot for peace. On the other hand, the members of one party in the coalition government, Gahal, are prepared to give up precisely nothing. They are committed to the idea of a Jewish state in all of the historical land of Israel (there is still a small section, east of the Jordan, to be recovered), and even though they provide assurances that they are prepared to accept the Arabs in this land and take the risk of their outnumbering the Jews in Israel, their attitude is not really conducive to peace.

Israeli despair of any form of peaceful settlement comes out in many ways, one of which was the reaction to Moshe Dayan's proposed "area punishment" plan. (In this, not only the terrorists themselves, but all who lived in an area where an Arab Terrorist attack was carried out, were deemed equally responsible, and suffered the punishment of having their homes destroyed.) Despite a public outcry against this plan (I participated in a demonstration outside the Israeli Parliament on this issue), there were many who tried to justify it with the familiar arguments "What else can we do?" and "After all, look at what we're NOT doing to them". In fact, I found this latter sentence was used on almost every occasion when Israeli activities in the occupied area were criticised.

Where does the Hebrew University fit into this picture? It is an interesting fact about Israel that there is no division between society in general and the Israeli student population. The Union of Stud-

ents has gone on record in support of the government in the present situation. There are about two thousand overseas students at the Hebrew University, most of whom come from the United States and Canada to attend the University's one-year programme in English. The subjects they take in this year count for credit at their home university. Whether it be because of the language problem or because they feel it is impolite to criticise the policies of a country that is offering them hospitality, the overseas students are not vocal on the Mid-East situation, even though many of them bring such problems as US involvement in the Vietnam war with them to what some of them seem to regard as the Jerusalem Campus of the University of California. For many such students, this year is a time of crisis of identification. In their home countries, to be Jewish is to be of the Jewish faith, and they find it difficult to accept the fact that only about 14 per cent of Israelis are religious. Also, having been brought up to a completely different way of life, they find it hard to identify on any other grounds. In fact, the differences between Jews from different parts of the world constitute for Israel a very deep problem which is being obscured by the present political and military situation.

What about the Arabs under Israeli rule? Much has been made of the fact that the Israeli Arabs are better off materially than those in the neighbouring Arab countries. This, in my opinion, does not compensate for the absence of opportunity to identify with the State of Israel; for example, it is the Israeli Army that carries the biggest prestige in the country and the Arabs are not allowed (not forced, say the Jews) to be involved in it in any capacity whatever. The Arabs in East Jerusalem have been given Israeli citizenship, but this does not seem to entitle them to complete freedom of movement even in West Jerusalem: not a

day passed that I did not see Arabs being stopped by police in the streets and asked to produce their identification cards.

As is expected, things are even more difficult for the Arabs in the occupied areas. United Nations aid has been stopped and, although the former refugees are now free to find jobs on the open market, there are really very few jobs available, and unemployment is still high (though decreasing). Also, since the West Bank economy has not been incorporated into that of Israel proper, the wages are still low. Most of the agricultural produce of the West Bank is still exported to Jordan, thanks to Dayan's "open bridges" policy.

To be sure, it is the Arabs' lack of co-operation that makes their situation much more difficult than it need be. However, when I was in Israel, four Arabs were murdered by the terrorists for co-operating with the Israeli authorities, and so one can hardly envy these people their choice of whom to side with.

Even though one may disagree with the particular policies of the Israeli government, it is my view that any criticism loses much of its force when it is confronted with the total intransigence of the Arab governments and the activities of the terrorist gangs (to call people who put bombs under houses, throw grenades at private cars, shoot at tourist buses, and attack civilians at offices and airports "freedom fighters" is an insult to the term). The people I met in Egypt were not even considering the possibility of any peaceful settlement that would include the existence of a Jewish state in the area, and took the view that eventually there would be a war that the Arabs would win. It strikes me that not even people who support the Arab stand could expect the issue of its very existence to be one that Israel could consider negotiable.

A
poem
to
Rosalind

GRAHAM JACKSON



This may be a poem
As beautiful as you,
And this may have a soul
To move me as you do;
Yet it has no soft lips
To kiss me as yours do,
And it has no sad eyes
to watch me as I go:

And so the real purpose
for this poem of you
Is to give you pleasure —
As other poems do.

PROLOGUE

November 19

Rozzy is a child,
Often dressed in gold;
She smiles when her lips
Are pressed on mine, and
Summer is sound from
People on a beach.

November 20

Rozzy, I can see you crying;
Tell me where your thoughts are flying

Rozzy, I can see you crying.

Never think again of dying
A thought is the sea spray flying.

November 21

As she turned
A brooding face
On mine, and broke
It with a smile,
The ribbon in
Her hair caught us
In one embrace.
Memory,
You have no place,
So hide within
The sea, and when
We part surge back
On waves tossed high
from hidden caves.

November 22

My careful arms around
You keep, till we journey
From our sleep, and
Wake tomorrow morning
To joy abandoned night
Cannot destroy.

A SUMMER'S DAY

Kneeling beside
My bedroom window.
Above the fishing
Village on the hill,
Leaning my elbows
On the window-sill,
I dream of a day
As light as ripples
Lapping the village,
As sure as the sea
Moving in and out
Continually.

December 1, 2 pm

You are so soft, so soft,
I want to hold you till
Your flesh melts into mine;
As a cool, cool wind fans
The earth, and the sun lies
Flat against a blue sky.

December 1, 2 pm

We lie here longing
To do what we dare
Not do, and even
Now we may be blamed;
But if they exclaim,
Their remark dies on
Your undying name.

December 1, 9 pm

Do you have to
Fall asleep?

Display boredom
So complete?

I will lie here
Counting sheep,

Turning over,
Wriggling feet.

I will, no doubt,
Fall asleep.

December 1, 11 pm

I love you beyond
The word that my pen
Will write;

I love you beyond
The tears you have seen
Tonight;

I love you beyond
The miles that divide
Us now;

I love you beyond
The broad bounds of this,
My vow.

AN AUTUMN AFTERNOON

In two days, dear,
I will see you
Face fondly smile
As I appear.

Pray time will race
Past in between,
For my lips move
To kiss that face,

And my eyes move
To see that smile
You fondly smile,
My dear, dear love.

March 1, 2 pm

Hello, Snukky!
Do you like your new name?
You know, it really came
Without a thought at all;
Yet I will call
You Snukky many years
From now; the, as the tears
Of our happiness stray
Down, I will say
"Hello, Snukky."

March 1, 3 pm

That hand-fashioned face!
What lies underneath
Is no disgrace.

But though I prefer
Your natural touch
To pink powder,

And your own white cheek
To the soft shade in
Fashion this week,

Snukky, your pleasure
Pleases me, and your
Art is my treasure.

March 1, 4 pm

Promenading
In the main street

And the gardens
In autumn heat;
Promenading
On gravel ways
And concrete paths
On autumn days;
Promenading
By people and
Places and trees
In autumn; and
Promenading
By you, my dear,
Happily, now
Autumn is here.

March 1, 5 pm

Going home in the train
Is so pleasant that I
Will come again
And whisper in your ear
The "I love you, snukky"
You love to hear;
And if you wear my ring
I will promise to stay,
And I will bring
You these few simple lines
That help contain the love
My heart confines.

A WINTER'S DAY

I have been waiting for winter,
For the cold weather: when the frost
Is on the grass, summer is lost
For months. Now waiting is over:
As I hurry outside a cold
Thrill runs over me in the old
Winter way, while inside Snukky
Is waiting with the woollen rug
To wrap around our happy hug.

June 1, 8 am

The first time I work
You were standing there
You were standing here.
Smiling, but you spoke
And left with a tear.

The second time I
Was alone, with one
Reminder that my
Very life was gone:

Beside me were two
Blue ribbons, and they
Could not move till you
Again passed their way.

June 1, 3 pm

Well, I am up here,
And you are down there
Walking in the wind
With your blowing hair .

Well, I am up here
Behind a window,
Snug, smug, and snukky,
Watching you below.

Well, I am up here
For a little while,
Smiling, before it
Is your turn to smile.

June 1, 7 pm

Sometimes I hurt you
With my words; you know
I do not mean to.

Sometimes I mean to
Hurt with words; I know
That they will hurt you:

My words turn from you
To me, and they know
The mark they come to.

June 1, 11 pm

If I must leave you,
You must watch me leave,
And walk with me, too,
With a make-believe
Man in the mist; you
Must watch me go,
And I will watch too,
From that mist below;

A SPRING EVENING

Warm grass on a spring day;
The sun seeps through my coat.
The distant headland creeps
Through a day mist, pale blue.
I clasp my forehead, and
Wish I sat here with you.

I am sorry
To have bothered
You tonight.

EPILOGUE

September 10

ying on your bed and looking
From two closing eyes

At my shadow kneeling by you,
Unwilling to rise.

You see me quite distinctly as
The curtains blow back

Letting moonlight in to lighten
All in the room's black:

From my eyes adoration shines
Then disappears

As the curtains waver, when those
Same eyes shine with tears.

September 11

Do you look at me with love,
Or do you look with pity?
If with love, then stay; if not,
Please go back to the city.

No, I do not understand
The smile of your happiness,
Haven given me my ring,
And the tears of my sadness.

Perhaps you are out of love,
And smile a smile of pity.
If this is true, leave me here,
And go back to the city.

September 12

I suppose the pain
Of parting will be
As dull as the rain
On those hills I see.

If I look for pride,
If I look for scorn,
They will only hide
With my love and mourn

For dear Rosalind
Who will soon be lost,
Blown by with the wind,
Faded with the frost.

September 1, 6 pm

When I was coming,
I thought that I would
Dedicate these lines t
To you; on my knees,
I would look up to
Your slender fingers
Falling to touch me,
A boy in disgrace.
I am here, and your
Face is turned away.
No dedication today.

September 1, 7 pm

May I kiss your eyes,
Please?
May I kiss your eyes?

"What colour are they,
Please?
What colour are they?"

They do have a grey.
Yes,
They do have a grey!

"Call them rozzal eyes,
Please.
Call them rozzal eyes."

Of course, rozzal eyes.
Yes,
Of course, rozzal eyes.

September 1, 8 pm

Now you may give
Me your lips to kiss,
For how can I kiss
"I love you"? Surely
I may expect more
Than those weary words
"I love you"? Soon, no
One will kiss you but
A forced grandson, who
May not love you.

September 1, 11 pm

I am sorry
To have bothered
You tonight.

More important
Problems bothered
You tonight.

One more journey
Wasted in cold,
Lengthening light,

One more evening
Passes, another
Silent night,

For important
Problems bothered
You tonight.

September 13

You've fallen in love
With another man!
You will never move
Me as you now can,

For love won't last: no,
I have seen the moon
And its circle glow
Tonight, and as soon

As the ball is black
My love will be gone,
And will not turn back
Should you be alone.

END PIECE

Rosalind
Is in the wave:
"I, the wave
Will turn to sea."

Rosalind
Is in the wind:
"I, the wind,
Will turn and die."

Rosalind
Is in the sand,
Caring not
For wave or wind,

For the wave
Has turned to sea,
And the wind
Has turned, and died.

G. Jackson

(Jan. 68 - Jan 70)

LETTERS

Dear Editor,

Well, it's happened again. The long vacation over, the university once again fills with budding academics returning to this citadel of learning to further their intellectual endeavours. Filled with enthusiasm and anticipation, and laden with all that money students always have, these future leaders of the community swarm into the Co-op to buy all those hideously expensive texts, often written by personages vaguely familiar around the university. And what happens — NO BLOODY BOOKS!!

How does the Co-operative bookshop expect to cater for the student body, and incidentally make a profit to return to them as dividends, when it neither stocks nor orders essential texts. How many times have you gone into that shop and found (if you're lucky) that there are only one or two copies of a text prescribed for a lecture class of hundreds. Why must the academic staff have to resort to pleading, and worse, to obtain enough books in stock for their students. I wonder how long they will continue their praiseworthy efforts to help students pass, in face of such opposition from the bookshop.

A university, as I in my youthful innocence was once led to believe, is supposed to rely on its libraries and the books it recommends. What then is going to happen to those students fortunate enough to escape the empty shelves of the library by buying books, if this organisation, originally meant to give cheap, easy access to books, is so determined to hinder our studies?

So, despite the admirable sentiments of those community-minded people complaining of Union coffee prices, and the lack of towels in the Union toilets, I think we could better serve the student body by agitating about the Co-operative bookshop (or lack of it).

Andrew Selth

Dear Madam,

Open letter to head Gardener

Why in hell can't those bloody sprinklers between the Copland and Hayden - Allen buildings be turned on in the evenings, instead of during the times at which people are trying to use the area for the purpose for which it was originally intended (i.e. access to the buildings).

Graham D. Wright.

Letter to the Editor —

TAKE NOTE LECTURERS

Please let's keep the year happy by keeping the lecture times to 50 minutes. It is a nuisance to walk out of one unfinished lecture into another one which has already started.

Irate lecture walker-outerinner

Dear Editor,

Following the magnificent policy of having an "At Home" last year, I am pleased to inform students that I will be available for comments, queries and answers in the SRC office (phone 492444, 487818) on Thursday Afternoons.

I hope students, especially Part-timers, will take this opportunity to be "represented".

Hoping to hear from thousands of students, I am,

Your obedient servant,
Stephen Duckett,
Part-time Students'
Representative and
Treasurer.

Dear Editor,

On the New Guinea scene please replace Peter Hastings and his polemic journalism with Peter Ryan and his straight reporting (3/3), at least temporarily.

The Australian people deserve a break. For years they have been robbed, by Press, Radio and TV, of the pride that should be theirs in knowing the truth about the magnitude and uniqueness of the job that their fellow Australians have done and are doing in Papua and New Guinea, and of the tremendous progress that can be seen by all who want to see it.

Someone should tell them (the young Uni students and the "Oldies" who have paid our millions of dollars in taxation) about the friendship, based on trust, that is paramount in this country; about the wide-ranging gratitude and confident acceptance of the patient, understanding role of the Australian in every field as guide, and adviser, doctor and educator, counsellor and judge.

Someone should stem the sly, destructive element which is so quickly undermining that friendship and confidence. The Australian with long experience in the Territory is sickened now at the steady erosion of his life's work and goes home; the younger Australian watches him go and loses heart; the newcomer can't be expected to know what it's all about.

Australia has done a terrific job in New Guinea — an example to the rest of the world; it would be a shining example but the smearers and the knockers are given a voice when they should be given no voice at all; their own people call them "rubbish men"; they have no followers until the mass media builds them up as curiosities and "leaders".

If we are to help "the impoverished masses in other countries gain economic and social justice" (Graham Williams 23/2), and if we are not to be mere "peewit aid givers" (Robert Duffield 28/2), then why not support and encourage the work of our own countrymen in Papua and New Guinea.

But who will state the facts to the Australian reading public and the Nation, before it is too late? Peter Hastings could do it. Peter Ryan might do it. Leave it to THE AUSTRALIAN?

Margaret Williams
KAVIENT, T.P.N.G.
(the writer has lived in many parts of New Guinea for twenty-two years)

The Editor,

Dear Madam,

As Public Relations Officer of the S.R.C. I would like to apologise to the Student's Association, in the light of the fact that the General Meeting on Monday 16th March was given insufficient publicity. The result of this was a censure motion moved and passed against the secretary and myself. The reason for the communications breakdown in this case is a matter that I intend to take up within the S.R.C.

Hugh Haynes

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NUAUS

The ANU has four major complaints which it wants rectified in February. Firstly, NUAUS must represent the views of students. It is one thing to lead student opinion; it is quite another to mislead the general public as to what student opinion is. The political motions at August Council showed how detached NUAUS has become from the students whom it purports to represent and serve. NUAUS does not have a mandate to push the personal views of student politicians nor does it have the right to use student moneys to support policies which run directly counter to the beliefs held by a majority of students.

Secondly, it seems ironic that students who oppose administrative bureaucracy should set up a particularly large and inefficient one to govern themselves. NUAUS spends far too large a proportion of student moneys on merely administering itself and on engaging in paper warfare of unnecessarily massive dimensions. The answer is not necessarily to be seen in increasing the efficiency of the bureaucracy, especially if this merely means spending an even greater proportion of student moneys on salaries and office expenses. What is needed is a questioning of the role of a National Union which spends far too much time playing politics with student funds and not enough time working in those fields which represent its best justification for existence, namely education and welfare. Even a decrease in the size of the centralised administrative set-up in Melbourne, seen in this light, would not necessarily represent a retrograde step.

In the third place, the ANU feels that it is time that Universities recognised the developing status of other tertiary institutions. The ANU SEC has passed a policy motion binding on ANU delegates, supporting the introduction of all tertiary institutions into a National Union. This may in the long run mean the end of NUAUS as we now know it. Considering the present level of dissatisfaction with NUAUS, there would probably be few to mourn its passing, provided it were succeeded by a larger Union of Tertiary Students.

Such a body could represent a far more effective and far less an "ivory tower" elitist voice in the education and welfare fields, than does NUAUS at present.

Finally, there remains the problem of the small University which spends a proportionally higher amount of its income on initial capital expenses and thus finds it much harder than larger universities to pay the NUAUS fees. Equally, a small university receives proportionally lesser benefits from membership if it cannot afford to involve itself with the Friendly Society, the Travel Loan Fund and other such benefits. Inevitably the National Union is Melbourne/Sydney orientated and this is by no means a good thing for universities as a whole. So long as six big universities hold the same number of votes as the remaining eleven universities hold between them, and so long as the present tradition of subtle dealing in votes at Council remains (which means that most universities are decided on any major issue before the debate even commences), it is little wonder that smaller universities must ponder the value of NUAUS membership.

University Newspaper

After ten years of appearance in roneoed form and with varying frequency, the University's news sheet is to become a true newspaper. To be known as the "ANU Reporter", it will be printed letterpress and will appear on the second and fourth Friday of every month, beginning on 27 February.

Like the former news sheet, the "Reporter" will contain news of Council, notes from departments and details of staff changes, as well as longer articles on university activity, a diary of forth-

coming events and, possibly, a correspondence column and classified advertising.

The paper will be produced by the University's Information Section, which would be pleased to receive news of student activities of wide university interest for possible inclusion in the "Reporter".

Students will be able to obtain the paper from the Union, the Library, halls of residence and colleges. Staff members and research scholars will receive it through their departments.

NOMINATIONS ARE CALL FOR

- 8 General Representatives
- 1 Faculty Representative for each of Arts, Science, Law, Economics and Oriental Studies.
- 1 Part-timers' Representative.

on The Student's Representative Council.
NOMINATIONS CLOSE AT 5.00 p.m. on Wednesday 1st April.

NOMINATIONS MUST BE SIGNED BY TWO PERSONS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS. THEY MUST ALSO CONTAIN A SIGNED STATEMENT OF THE NOMINEE'S WILLINGNESS TO ACT IN THE POSITION IF ELECTED.

THE REQUIRED OFFICIAL NOMINATION FORMS ARE AVAILABLE IN THE S'R.C. OFFICE. CANDIDATES MUST BE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE THEMSELVES FOR THE POSITIONS FOR WHICH THEY STAND. ELECTION POLICIES MUST BE IN AT THE S.R.C. OFFICE BY FRIDAY 3rd APRIL AT 10.00 a.m. PHOTOGRAPHS WILL BE TAKEN ON THE THURSDAY.

THE ELECTIONS WILL BE BY POSTAL BALLOT. PAPERS MUST BE RETURNED TO THE S.R.C. BY MONDAY APRIL 20th.

RETURNING OFFICER.

YOU PACIFIST BASTARD!

by Bob Gilbert

I am a pacifist because of my humanist beliefs. I hold man's life is his most precious and sacred possession. I believe that every man should try to make his own life as beautiful and creative as possible, and very importantly, that he should help others to do the same. I do not believe in life after death; therefore I would rather live under any conditions rather than take the life of another human being. I am therefore morally obliged to refuse all military service.

The Army is an organization which is prepared to achieve its objectives by taking human life, as far as I am concerned, this cannot be justified, no matter how worthy the final objectives might be. True, one cannot live to fulfillment without freedom, which our Army is supposed to defend, but because I hold human life so dear, I would rather lose my freedom than kill, or help others to kill. In addition to these moral issues, I am convinced that an aggressor can be effectively resisted by non-violent means. Wars are brought about by hatred and fear: killing a soldier does not destroy these emotions, it only aggravates them. Hate and fear can only be removed by love: by refusing to kill.

I may illustrate this by three examples.

The first is Ghandi's non-violent attainment of freedom for India. It can be pointed out that such tactics are only effective against a nation as civilized as we British, but that they would be useless against a more ruthless enemy. It can also be pointed out that we British are perfectly prepared to be ruthless when opposed by force: the saturation bombing of Germany, the Boer War, and especially in 1857 the Indian Mutiny all bear witness to this.

The second example concerns the attempts by Hungary and Czechoslovakia to obtain their freedom, in 1956 and in 1968.

The Hungarians gained freedom by killing, and lost it again with much bloodshed. Their leaders were either shot or gaoled, oppression was heavy, and the prospect of a more liberal regime in Hungary in the near future is now rather remote. The Czechs, on the other hand, obtained a few brief months of freedom peacefully, and on the whole they resisted the Russian invasion non-violently. The results were from the point of view of the morale, very damaging for the Russians, including weakened credibility among communist and socialist parties throughout the world, and considerable internal dissension. The men who brought about the Prague Spring are alive and comparatively free, and still have much popular support. Now that the seeds of freedom have been sown, the prospects are considerable that both the Czech and Russian regimes will become more liberal, albeit gradually. Had the Czechs resisted violently, it would have been the Hungarian revolt all over again.

My last example is the Second World War. The Axis powers were resisted by adopting their own methods: slaughter, it is indeed true that this destroyed the hatred within German and Japanese bosoms, by killing a large number of the owners of aforesaid bosoms (although both nations have been subsequently encouraged to re-arm). This also resulted in increasing hatred among the victors. Because we were prepared to kill thirty million people in 1939 to retain our freedom, since 1945 by destroying life completely. The Nazi occupations of Norway and Denmark showed that the conquerors could be effectively resisted, and even tamed by non-violent methods (although there was also a certain amount of

armed resistance in both countries).

In Norway, the Germans could not set up the Quisling government as they had intended, simply because the Norwegians refused to accept it. In Denmark, when all the Jews were ordered to wear the Star of David armbands, King Christian also wore one. Although towards the end of the war, when the Nazis were becoming jumpy, some Danish Jews were sent to the gas chambers, many more were hidden or escaped to Sweden. Had there been widespread armed resistance, the loss of life would have been considerably greater. The Nazis could not impose their will on a people who refused to accept it.

These examples are culled from the past: what about Australia's present? Are we seriously in danger of being occupied by an aggressor? At present, obviously not. In the future, it is conceivable that a hungry Asian nation would attempt to take it by force what we so rightly regard as our own (or is it the Aborigines?) heritage. I am convinced that it is not only a moral obligation, but also a tactical necessity, to use the money and manpower which at present we devote to defence against such an aggressor, into preventing the aggression from arising. By sacrificing our labor and money (even if necessary lowering our per capita income to ten times that of the average Asian) we could remove hunger and ignorance in our near north, and hence our neighbours' desires for territorial expansion. A dictator can only commit aggression if the people are foolish enough or hungry enough to support him. An important reason for Hitler's popular support was the Allies' treatment of conquered Germany after World War 1, and their refusal to give the German people any post-war aid.

Because I hold these views and because I was able to express them convincingly, because I had witnesses who could assert that I have been a pacifist for many years, and because I had a very able solicitor, I was granted total exemption from military service by Mr. Dobson, S.M., on Tuesday 17th. March.

Now, the laws of our fair land are just and merciful; any person who has been

conscripted, but who does not wish to kill, can also be granted exemption from National Service, provided he has the money for legal costs, time to prepare the case (mine took a year's preparation), good witnesses, and can talk the left testicle off a bull. If you can't manage all of these, then you may as well be pushing the proverbial excreta up the proverbial hill. Be not of faint heart, however, fair youth, because there exists at least one group in Canberra which is prepared to help people who wish to register as a CO because they do not want to kill, but who have only vague ideas about the complex moral issues involved. Contact Dr. Keith Crook extension 2059. The group not only helps to clarify ones ideas, but can also give advice on solicitors, witnesses, legal points, etc. To be a CO it is by no means necessary to be a complete pacifist: it is sufficient to sincerely hold beliefs which prevent one from serving in the Armed Forces. Provided you are legally represented, it is not necessary to be particularly eloquent; sincerity is sufficient.

Bob Gilbert is a Ph.D. student at University. Last Tuesday (17) Bob Gilbert won his case in the Canberra Courts. These are his views on Pacifism.

to you

I see in your eyes what you feel in mine transposed - tossed and turned then closed. Imagination throws out golden beams of light grows - goes itself ripples ever outward from a source as our sun sets over a waters edge and spashes images - twice given upon a rocky shelf.

James Whittington.

SHARPEVILLE



Canberra demonstration of 10th anniversary of Sharpeville Massacre - Friday 20th March, 1970.



SOUTH AFRICAN COMMITTEE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Saturday 21st of March is the tenth anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre. On this day in 1960, sixty-nine people were killed, including eight women and ten children and one hundred and eighty injured. This slaughter shocked the world and brought home to all of us the realities of the South African Government's apartheid policies.

The United Nations has proclaimed March 21st as "International Day for the elimination of racial discrimination". Vigils and demonstrations are planned in capital cities throughout Australia.

members of the university community, we have been called upon to support the courageous stand taken by the National Union of South African Students in fighting their Government's policies. Since 1960 Australian staff and students have financially supported the South African Committee for Higher Education (SACHED), a programme aimed at keeping alive some form of higher education of a recognised standard for African students. SACHED now relies entirely on WUS support and in the past four years the amount raised in Australia has been negligible.

We are asking SRCs and WUS committees to set up special stands on Friday 20th to present this petition to the university and to engage its financial support. The petition will be sent to the National Union of South African Students via the WUS Headquarters in Geneva and each university should open a special SACHED bank account to handle the funds.

We hope that March 21st will be the beginning of a continuing campaign, "ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID", which some WUS committees have already adopted as a special project and

that this campaign will reach a climax in May with a Day of Solidarity with South African students.

Meantime, we ask for your immediate support in the initiation of this campaign by distributing the petitions and at the same time collecting funds for SACHED as petitions and resolutions are not enough. Petitions should be forwarded to World University Service, 170 Faraday Street, Carlton, Vic. Further information can be obtained from the WUS office (telephone No 34 6595).

Antonia Rutherford,
The Assistant National Director.

UNION NEWS

The Council of the University, at its meeting on 13th March, agreed to the liquor order which the Union Board had drawn up. This order provides for bar sales, liquor with meals and a take-away bottle service (a recent addition made by this Board to the previous draft order). Now that it has been accepted by Council, the order allows the Board to introduce liquor sales into the Union as soon as it can determine the actual times of sale and other administrative matters.

A fairly successful, but disappointingly attended, meeting heard the architect of the new Union Building, Mr Richard Falkinger, explain re-arrangements to the plans on 10th March. These re-arrangements were forced on the Union by the large cost increases in building and labour since the plans were first drawn up. The main change has been the loss of the Societies Wing, but the tenants of this area will now be housed in the main building, largely in the (perhaps over generous) foyer area. These changes have been so made, however, that subsequent development could fairly swiftly return the Building to the shape of the original design.

Those who have felt the Canberra College of Advanced Education Union provides better catering than the Union may be pleased to hear that the Board has been negotiating for a reciprocal membership arrangement with that body, so that virtually any members of either body becomes a member of both.

The Board is investigating the siting of a NUAUS Travel Office in the present building. Such an office is basically aimed at providing cheaper travel, both overseas in NUAUS group schemes, and internally through large group concessions — especially for IV. Of course, the building is already too small for our needs, but by careful compromise we hope to be able to get the Travel Office in and yet not to lose any valuable activities or to force them into rooms of impractical size.

Concert on Campus

The ANU was privileged on Tuesday night to be the venue for Culture — presumably the Great Hall at University House adds that extra atmospheric something besides the hot breathing of too many people crowded into too small a space with not enough chairs . . . the Vice-Chancellor himself was obviously not too sure whether we were attending a Real Concert or the Ladies' Auxiliary musical garden party (Thank you SO much for your lovely playing. I now declare this fete open).

The fete, thank goodness, was worth opening. Canberra Sinfonietta is a group of both professional and amateur players from the Canberra Symphony Orchestra who, under the direction of Andrew McCulloch, want to do their own thing. On this occasion at least they seemed to hide behind the soloists, who were (Guess What) all from the School of Music, but we hope to see more of them in future.

The concert opened with J.S. Bach's Piano Concerto in D minor, played by Larry Sitsky. The strings sounded a bit

rough to begin with, and in the second movement the intonation could have been better, but Mr Sitsky's always competent (one might say forceful) playing held the whole thing together well. Whether or not there was any choice in the matter, on a small stage and contending with an organ, it was interesting to hear the different balance achieved by having the soloist closer in among the other players than is usual.

Sadie Bishop's playing of Vivaldi's Concerto for Guitar in D major was hampered from the beginning by amplification trouble, but a certain lack of co-ordination and definite lapses of information left one with an overall impression of tension, except for a very pleasant second movement.

Donald Hollier was, as usual, LOOKING magnificent, and played with an air of supreme confidence. The solo part was more prominent than in the preceding pieces, although I found the work, Handel's Organ Concerto No 4 in F major rather lacking in dynamic contrast (is

an electric organ a tin whistle is not an organ?)

With the end of interval and the start of the garden party, the Sinfonietta's playing had gained in confidence, and the conductor became the soloist for an arrangement for clarinet of some pieces by Tartini. Mr McCulloch's excellent technique was shown to full advantage, and despite the "light" nature of the work, provided the highlight of the evening.

The last item, Haydn's Concerto No 2 in C Major for Organ, brought in the "other sections" of Sinfonietta — two trumpets. The solo line in the second movement was not particularly interesting, but it was at least loud, and by the end a well-balanced, pleasant sound had been achieved, over the orchestra as a whole.

We hope Concert on Campus will not be the last we hear of the Canberra Sinfonietta — perhaps now an onslaught on Culture in the Capital?

Alison Richards

TOP PLAYERS

On 13 years of playing together could produce such perfect "conversation" between four artists as was shown in the recital by the Bartok String Quartet in the Canberra Theatre this week. The ensemble playing revealed that these artists are truly at the peak of their career, with record numbers of concerts booked in their world-wide tours this year and next.

This is only one of the leading Chamber Music groups being presented by the Canberra Chamber Music Society in their current season. In June, audiences will

hear the Amati Ensemble from Berlin, a group of eleven players noted not only for brilliant playing but also for the fact that they do so standing up.

Student subscriptions are available at \$4.00 for the season. Tickets for individual concerts may be obtained at the theatre and as seats are not booked, early arrivals have the choice of the house and it is possible to form groups with friends.

Brochures are available from the Music Lovers Record Shop. Next concert — The Amati Ensemble, Wednesday June 24.

A.N.U.T.T.A.

The first general meeting was held on Thursday, 12th March 1970, with an unexpectedly good attendance. Mr G. Hill, a representative from the NSWTF was present.

A committee of eleven was elected, consisting of ten members and the president, Mary Fisher. As this meeting was purely an inaugural one, no firm policy has as yet been determined.

Discussions centred on complaints about student allowances and probable hardships after graduation. Mr Hill spoke on achievements and broad policies of the Teachers' Federation.

Steps to improve conditions will most likely be taken in the near future.

All teacher trainees are asked to attend the next meeting, which will be held on Thursday, 9th April, 1970, and participate in making policy decisions.

Applications are called for the position of

EDITOR OF WORONI

as the present editor is resigning after this issue.

Applications should be lodged at the SRC office by 5 pm April 1.

Policy statements will be required.

YOU ARE INVITED TO A FREE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

"SOMETHING TO HOLD ON TO"

to be given by Georgina Tennant, CSB of London, member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship

WED, 1ST APRIL — 1.30 PM 1, H-ALLEN

NOMINATIONS ARE CALLED FOR THE POSITIONS OF ONE SRC APPOINTEE ON EACH FACULTY

Applicants must be students who have been enrolled for at least one year at a University, and who are currently enrolled in the appropriate faculty.

NOMINATIONS CLOSE ON FRIDAY 3RD APRIL AT 5 PM.

Candidates should submit policy statements with their applications.

Further information can be obtained from the SRC office

TUFFIN'S MUSIC HOUSE

Your musical instrument specialists

MONARO MALL, CANBERRA

Phone 498561

Nominations are called for the position of

GENESIS DIRECTOR

for second term 1970.

This position will involve arranging for students to be able to attend lectures in subjects other than those they are doing, and in publicising these and special lectures. Already operating at five Australian universities, Genesis is designed to enable and encourage students to broaden their educational background.

Any queries should be made to Mark Cunliffe or Andrew Bain at the SRC office.

THE SWING SHOP KINGSTON (2 Adams Arcade, Green Square, 958068)

representing the finest in Canberra's live music

* Tintern Abbey * Fortified Few * Canyon * Dreygan

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* The Clubmen * The Graham Coyle Trio * Trio '70

Special rates for all University functions
Ring Swing Shop, Kingston, 958068 for all your Groups, Bands and Artists

Pop . . . Jazz . . . Underground . . . Blues . . . Dance

THE CASE OF "APATHY"

What the hell are the "With It" student politicians doing...? There seems to be (normally level headed) students running off half cocked about themselves and about what they are supposedly doing. There seems to be the normal few on the SRC (God bless them) who carry on occasionally appearing at a meeting, but calmly carrying on doing their little bit here and there... But what of the other maniacs who seem to have lost sight of what their little bit is? Just big issues with no real substantial results... Some have actually called it "NURSERY POLITICS"....

Why are students running around counting up areas with poor lighting? Is it so that they can prepare a lengthy submission to University Council, about practically nothing? Why is there the use of immense surveys to fulfil the purpose of making uninterested (but happy) student aware that there is an SRC which is capable of running such a survey? This survey also forces the student to make yes and no comments on issues that they think about for the first time, but really are no better off as a result of thinking about it. No, the SRC must make it clear to the masses of what is wrong with them and what is to be done about this wrong... things that really don't affect the student, and that he doesn't want to worry about.

The poor student masses, it must be difficult for them to avoid all this paper warfare and not pay much attention to it, it is difficult to refrain from getting "het-up" about something that the SRC says they must get "het-up" about... Let's face it SRC, the fact that this campus is "apathetic" about student politics means to me that there isn't much wrong... not enough obviously for a "representative" person to get mobilised...



Photo by Jim Everitt

ANU, provides the best type of life for a student that the people who designed the University thought possible... and I think possible. What an insult to the integrity of past and present Vice-Chancellors and Councils to have the student few running up and down the place

finding things to complain about... Why should the SRC worry about a little corruption or misplaced priorities when the Student Body really isn't flappy about it????

It pleases me to see students (or people

of any sort) doing things for themselves and thereby providing some pleasure for other people... The happy people on campus... the Sports Clubs, the Group, Film Group, Boccherini Orchestra, the Choral Society, etc., obviously just do THEIR BIT. Everyone else can take it or leave it. Is it possible for the SRC members to do their OWN THING? Or do they have to continue to carry on doing EVERYONE'S THING when getting "HUNG UP" about being REPRESENTATIVE?

Let's all come down... if politics are the big interest then study Political Science, join a real political party or political Club... deal with the real stuff. Why bugger up the poor apathetic student's quiet life with Student Welfare... apart from the fact that the University Council has a Welfare Committee (composed of people who know what they about about) and employ a Welfare Officer... let the students worry about their own teeth... they'll only rot the fillings out with Union beer anyway...

The real active groups will wobble on anyway, Social Action etc. They don't need an SRC-modelled constitution so that they can become affiliated. All this goes on and on... perhaps I am a persons who wants to lie-in the sunshine, doing MY thinking for the day, perhaps I just want to mould away in my room for a while being marvellously vegetable-like... perhaps I would rather spend Monday night at the pub than in the Committees room... BUT I WOULD BE APATHETIC AND THAT'S BAD Even if I just liked performing on stage or singing to an audience, or just kicking a football... BUT, NO, I'M STILL APATHETIC - UNLESS I ATTEND THOSE PATHETIC GENERAL MEETINGS'

THE UNION

meeting

On Thursday, 12th March at one o'clock in the Union, the more meditative quiet of the coffee lounge was replaced by a provocative and stirring meeting between approximately 120 student Union members and the University Union Board.

THE MOTION

"That following the actions of the Union Board in the matter of Union Catering and Food prices and in the matter of the development and planning of the new Union, this union has no confidence in the said Union Board."

Faye Thomas, the initiator of the motion, pointed out to all present that, since the price rises, some of the Union prices were higher than those in some commercial enterprises. She called upon the board to explain these price increases.

Paul Pentony, an apparently dedicated attendant of Union meetings, rose to interrupt the Chairman of the meeting, Mr Rakesh Ahuja, by moving a dissent motion in the chairman's ruling. The chairman had ruled that he was able to speak about the motion from the chair. The motion was seconded and carried. The deputy chairman, Richard Refshaug, replaced Mr Ahuja.

At this point, vehement interjections from various groups of student members interrupted relevant discussion, but finally Mr Refshaug established reasonable order and gave the Board's reasons for the price rises which were:

1. Increase in labour costs.

"Increase to reduce the losses made in providing catering services to the members."

When asked why the price rises had not been publicised, Mr Refshaug admitted that the Public Relations Office had left for the United States without sufficient notice for replacement, and that this had caused the Public Relations of the Union to be "poor".

Mark Cunliffe, on behalf of Faye Thomas, suggested thoughtful solutions to the Board's financial dilemma. Besides raising prices, tea and coffee vending machines could be purchased, he said (which would overcome problem of labour costs), or students could be employed at peak hours, as is done at other universities. Other suggestions made by Mr Cunliffe of gaining revenue included the charging of rent to the book shop, and the hiring of a catering contractor which, at the Advanced College of Education, had kept food prices low.

With discussion again becoming irrelevant and trivial, a gag motion moved by Stephen Duckett was seconded and carried. A suggestion that the no-confidence motion be put to the vote was made at last, with the time past two o'clock and student numbers rapidly declining, and the meeting ended with the motion of no-confidence passed, 35 in favour and 23 against.

By Diana Zagorskis.

a member's view

What is the present position of the Union its Board or the Secretary? The NO CONFIDENCE motion was passed SO BLOODY WELL WHAT? de Totth isn't exactly crying about the whole affair, and why should he be.

The price crusaders stirred about the price rise until they could stir no more (e.g. free coffee, articles, letters etc). There was support for them and there developed an 'ill wind' for the Union. This grew and grew until the Union general meeting on the eleventh of March, then suddenly PLOP! NO CONFIDENCE; a load was released and the ill wind fizzled into nothingness.

Q. WHAT HAS HAPPENED AS A RESULT

A. NOTHING.

The original problem is still there. WHY did the Union raise its prices? Was it justified in doing so? Surely it must be obvious that THE WAY THE UNION IS BEING RUN a price rise or a decrease in services was necessary. Why else would they have done it. Now the problem is HOW IS THE UNION BEING RUN and why is it being run that way?

Mr de Totth - obviously he is not incompetent for otherwise he would not have been appointed by the University - why doesn't he lay all the cards on the table? (Maybe it is a stacked deck.) What is going on behind the scenes?

The Union Board - they aren't incompetent, but they have made some bungles, one being lack of contact with the Union members. I know that we can see their lovely faces on the Union notice-board, but when it comes to publicising the price rises and the changes in the plans of the New Union there was little or no contact with the Union members. (Note the honourable Mr RUFF SHORGY did explain why, at the general meeting, but it does not justify it.) A few publications did come from the Union Board during the big stir, well let's keep up a steady flow of information for the rest of the year.

A UNION MEMBER

CULTURAL AFFAIRS W.U.S.

\$100,000 GIFT TOWARDS NEW PERFORMING ARTS CENTRE

The Chancellor of the Australian National University, Dr H.C. Coombs, announced that Mr Frank Duval, an Australian businessman resident in Japan, has made a gift of \$100,000 to the University to assist in the design and construction of a Centre for the Performing Arts to be available to the staff and students of the University.

Student reaction to news of the gift was summed up by Mr Jon Stephens, Chairman of the ANU Varsity Theatre Fund, who said: "Mr Duval's gift is a great step towards the fulfilment of a dream which ANU cultural groups have held for many years. Completion of the proposed Performing Arts Centre will enable cultural activities to make an important and creative contribution and add a much-needed dimension to University life."

The heart of the complex will be a workshop theatre. Surrounding the theatre will be studios for painting, sculpture and design, and exhibition galleries. The project will cost \$500,000 and the University is seeking further donations from the public.

Mr Duval, Chairman of the Frances Creek Iron Mine, Northern Territory, who was born in Narrandera, NSW, has been engaged in the supply of raw material to the Japanese steel industry since his demobilisation from the AIF in Japan in 1949. He was awarded a CBE for services to secondary industry and exports in the New Year Honours. Although his home is now in Tokyo, Mr Duval still has close ties with Australia and has been a quiet supporter of a number of public and social causes. The University has already indirectly benefited through Mr Duval's generosity to the Burgmann College Appeal.

The Performing Arts Centre project links strongly with the University's novel and successful programme of Creative Arts Fellowships and with its intention to stimulate further academic research and teaching in music and the arts.

In his role as Chairman of the Australian Council for the Arts, Dr Coombs expressed delight at the generosity of Mr Frank Duval and hoped that the gift would stimulate further support from the public.

Dr Coombs said: "Some of the most progressive thinking in the arts is being done by young people of the student generation. This centre will provide the students and staff of the Australian National University with a splendid outlet for their artistic talents and add significantly to the cultural life of our capital city."

AQUARIUS

Towards the end of 1969 Aquarius was born . . . far away from Harry M. This Aquarius is part of the National Union of Australian University Students, and is a Cultural Foundation. After the Second Australian Universities Arts Festival, held in May, it became apparent that students were very interested in the arts when they were presented in an interesting fashion, and furthermore, that finance was available from business firms, if only to divert students' attention away from demonstrations "to more constructive matters" (the words of one Aquarius donor).

With this in mind a group of four students met secretly on the plains of Bungendore one spring weekend and the Aquarius Foundation was born.

Aquarius takes over the responsibility from NUAUS of running Arts Festivals each year, of staging annual literary competitions and of instigating annual inter-university folk, jazz, drama, choral, chess and debating. In addition the Foundation has decided to instigate many other activities. Foremost among these is the Campus Circuit. The Campus Circuit aims to act as an entrepreneurial organisation to import overseas artists, or to use local Australian and university artists, and to tour these people to all Australian Universities giving performances to students. In Orientation Week an American Isadora Duncan Type modern dancer, Emily Frenkel, launched the Campus Circuit with performances in four universities. Similar tours are on the drawing board for poets and musicians, and it is hoped later in the year to tour a few plays. Concerts in conjunction with the ABC are planned for late second term. Although it is conceivable that "commercial" artists will be toured, one of the main aims of the Circuit is to enable university talent and artists of specialist interest to be toured to all universities.

Aquarius also plans to import films from overseas and to tour packaged seasons of films to campus film societies at reduced prices. As part of the film programme a fund will be established to make grants to aspiring student film makers.

On the literary side, to complement the Literary Competition, Aquarius intends to produce a quarterly magazine of the Arts. Applications are currently being called for Editor. Applicants should contact the Cultural Affairs Director Aquarius, NUAUS, 344 Victoria Street, North Melbourne stating experience and policy. Applications close on March 18th.

Aquarius also plans to stage summer schools in drama, film making, art and photography. These will be heavily subsidised and will take place over the long vacation each year. They will offer the services of the best exponents of each art form currently available in Australia.

Eventually, as a result of these summer schools a National Student Repertory Company will be formed annually, from amongst the best student actors and producers. This company will spend the first few months of the year rehearsing and then will tour all universities. It is unlikely however, that this project will eventuate for the first few years of Aquarius' operation.

Obviously the size and scope of these activities will necessitate an annual income of thousands of dollars. To raise this money and to ensure the efficient administration of the plan Aquarius Activities a full time officer, the Cultural Affairs Director of NUAUS, has been employed.

Comments on Aquarius' activities or suggestions about proposed activities are very welcome. These should be made to your local Cultural Affairs Officer at the SRC or direct to the CAD at 344 Victoria Street, North Melbourne.

ART EXHIBITION DIRECTOR

Applications are called for the position of Art Exhibition Director for 1970 - applications to close on Friday, 10th April at 5.00pm.

E. C. de Tott
Secretary to the Union

miss uni

Surely you have seen those excellent posters covered with beautiful girls advertising the Miss Uni Ball? The Miss Uni Ball and the Miss Uni Quest which leads up to it are the main fund-raising activity of the World University Service at ANU.

Building on his experience from last year, Robert Somosi will be the director of the Quest. He will be assisted by Cathy Redei. Their job will be to line up the prizes for Miss Uni and Miss WUS, and also to encourage as many clubs and societies as possible to enter the Quest.

It is hoped that each girl will, with the help of her friends in her hall, club, etc. be able to run some functions to raise money for WUS.

As soon as your group selects their entrant in the MISS UNI QUEST, please leave her name and address at the SRC office. The winner will be judged on personality, poise and appearance. Interviews with the judging panel will take place a couple of days before the ball and the winner will be announced at the ball on May 1st.

The sooner the halls, colleges, clubs and societies find their entrants the sooner we can begin a weekly feature on the Quest in the Canberra News. The editor is keen to interview the girls.

Other WUS people have taken upon themselves the preparations for the ball. The glamorous posters are part of their work. Tickets, more posters, letters, decorations, are still to be arranged for the big night. Judges for the Quest are being discussed - one mentioned is the former Miss Australia, Rosemary Fenton, now wife of Parliamentarian Ian Sinclair.

Plans are under way in Melbourne for the first Miss Interservice Quest, with the possibility of a trip to Europe. The ANU winner will be flown to Melbourne for the big judging later in the year.

Remember the Biggest Ball of the Year for 1970 is the MISS UNI BALL on Friday, MAY 1ST.

failure rate in english

It seems reasonable to expect that academics would have their facts straight before making potentially damaging statements about departments other than their own. At two public lectures in Orientation Week, the English Department was cited as one that made a practice of excluding students from examinations because of unsatisfactory work during the year, and of failing a high percentage of its students.

There was a time (1966? - at any rate, before I started my degree) when the failure rate in one English unit was about 60%. Something was obviously very wrong - something which, just as obviously, has since been set right.

The current facts* are these:

1. An analysis of the reasons why students dropped out of English courses (carried out in the Academic Registrar's office at the request of the English Department), revealed that one student was excluded by the Department in 1969 - i.e., less than 0.4% of the total enrolment.

2. The Pass and Failure rates last year were:

		PASS	FAIL
Now English A	(English Lit I)	83.5%	16.5%
	(English Lit II (including Honours))	98.3%	1.7%
	(English Lit III (including Honours))	88.5%	11.5%
Now English B	(Early English I)	87.5%	12.5%
	(Early English II)	100%	0%
	(Early English III)	100%	0%
	American Literature	100%	0%
	Australian Literature	100%	0%

These figures can hardly be said to substantiate the statements referred to. Why then are erroneous ideas still being propagated? To perpetuate misleading rumours when the facts can be ascertained appears, at best, irresponsible.

Ann Duffy
English IV
1969 Chairman of English Student Committee.

* Figures quoted are taken from the English Department's Annual Report for 1969, the survey of student opinion conducted by the English Students' Committee last year, and the committee's report for 1969.

SPORTS SHORTS

Soccer

Soccer Club Gets Into Gear

The future is looking bright for the ANU Soccer Club. After being somewhat out-classed in the first division last season, the club is now entering two teams in the ACT second division, and our 1st XI looks like being one of the best sides in this lower league. The club has a lot of men players, and some real talent amongst them. Doug Carroll, a recently arrived Psych graduate from Scotland, is the best among them, and will be a tremendous asset to the club. Other new players from Canberra Grammar give the club strength in greater depth than it has had in the past.

The club has been in training for some months now, and the competition begins after Easter. Five trial games have been played, and the teams are beginning to take shape. On Sunday, March 15th the following 1st XI squad thrashed a Turner team 6-0:

Karavis; Bennett, Batley, Perkins, Garnett, Crombie, Carroll, Jansen Elliott, Brady, Briscoe, Kilmartin (substitute).

Most of these players are eligible for inter-varsity in May, and we can hope to do well there.

On the same day a 2nd XI lost to Phillip, but gave an encouraging display in doing so. The team were:

Jackson, Hoens, Walsh, Butterworth, Plowman, Dundas, Cameron, Riggs, Havas, Papis, Loh, Smyth (sub).

The club committee is making determined efforts to wipe out last year's financial deficit, and plans are already well advanced for a mammoth raffle and for the screening of some "classic" soccer matches.

Players, fans, benefactors, can contact the Secretary, Doug Carroll (4003) or the Club Captain, Al Crombie (2220) for most kinds of further information.

rugby

The Annual General Meeting of the ANU Rugby Club took place in Meetings Room at the Union, on 5th March. The president of the ACT Rugby Union, Mr J. Hunter, addressed the meeting as guest speaker.

Dr Len Hume did not seek re-election as president of the club and Jack Sharp succeeded to the position. Our thanks go to Len for his untiring work for the club over the past years.

Mike Slee, John Tait and Kel McGrath were elected as vice-presidents in appreciation of their services to the club. Other office bearers are:

Club Captain: Bill Wilson

Secretary: John Thomas Brilliant
Treasurer: Hamish Gidley-Baird

Publicity Officer: Bill Baker

Social Secretary: Rohan Rafferty
Auditor: Des Bingley

Forestry Rep: Geoff Stone
Financial Sub-comm: Greg Smith

Managerial Sub-comm: Bryan Thornton
Cyril Payne

Publicity Sub-comm: Ed Boyce
Andrew Proctor

Social Sub-comm: Mike Page
Mark Davison
Him Brewster

On Saturday, 14th March about 85 players turned out for the first intra-club trial. Club president Jack Sharp, after casting a well-trained eye over the talent, was heard to remark that 1970 was sure to be the club's greatest year to date. All Rugby followers in and about the university are invited to North Oval to assess this prediction.

Further intra-club trials were held on 21st, and the first official inter-club trial will be at North Oval on 4th April.

athletics

Another successful summer season has just finished for the A.N.U. Athletics Club, marred only by a noticeable lack of undergraduate participation. However, for all you fit, strong, bronzed Anzacs who would like to demonstrate your strength and/or speed to the world, there is still a chance to participate in the sporting event of the year: intervarsity athletics, to be held at Monash in May.

We can offer you coaching: would-be distance runners should seek out Jack Pennington at the Geology Department; those less masochistic, who prefer sprints, jumps, or throws, can find ex-Olympic coach Anton Tesija on Turner Oval on Tuesdays (5.30+), Thursdays (5.30+), Saturdays (3 pm+), and Sundays (11 am+). For the benefit of ignorant freshers, Turner Oval is between Bruce Hall and the Research School of Chemistry.

Tony Weir.

TEN PIN BOWLING

An ANU Students competition will commence at the Squashbowl on 29th March. Cost \$1.05 for 3 games, plus 10c shoe hire.

Further information can be obtained by calling at the Sports Union office or by contacting the Squashbowl.

This year the Literature Society is running a LITERARY COMPETITION through the pages of Woroni. There are two sections, POETRY and SHORT STORY (i.e. not exceeding c. 2,000 words). Entries will be published from time to time in WORONI, with the best entries in both sections being published at the end of second term. Watch for announcements about prizes and judging, and leave your entries C/- Literature Society Competition, Woroni Office.

Contributions are also invited for PROMETHEUS (1970), the ANU literary journal, from any member of this University (including staff). Articles, essays, short stories or poems should be handed in to the Woroni office, the Secretary of the English Department (Miss J. Allan) or G.C. Windsor (Bruce Hall) by Friday, May 8th.

SQUASH CONCESSIONS

The following concessions for Sports Union members have been negotiated with the Canberra Squashbowl, Rudd Street.

MONDAY - 8-11.30 am and 2-4 pm.
60c per half hour: flat rate (i.e. court, racquet and shoes inclusive).
All other hours of play open to the public, 80c per half hour flat rate.

The Monday morning concession is a trial rate - if this is a success, then it will be extended to other hours.

NOTE: to be eligible for these concessions, you must be able to produce your ID card.

POROUS PASTERNAK by Stephen



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WOR

The ANU is, this year, to play host to the oldest of Intersarsity championships. This 1970 Intersarsity, indeed, marks the centenary of the first University's Boat Race, held between Sydney and Melbourne in December 1870. This year's race will in fact be the 75th time the event has been staged.

Plans are well advanced for the events, there being races for: Vllls, Lightweight IVs, Coxless Pairs, and Sculls, all of

which will be rowed on the National Regatta Course (the finish is just off Regatta Point), over the Olympic distance of 2000 m.

Preparation, as can be seen from the above photograph, is well under way from the crews' point of view. The impressive collection of beefy bodies "comprising what has to be one of the heaviest Vllls 'in captivity'", is this

year in the capable hands of coach John Foley. The lightweight IV has also begun serious training, hoping doubtless to improve on their quite pleasing results last year. They are this year coached by John Sedgley. Both crews have the makings of being successful, though preparation over the next two months will decide just how successful they are to be.

It is thought that Intersarsity, being held

this year on "home ground" will generate a good deal of interest on campus, hopefully anybody here over the May vac. will be at the finish to lend vocal support to "our crews". Anybody who feels that he, or she, may be able to help in an even more direct manner, would doubtless be more than welcomed by Intersarsity Convenor, Charles Alexander, at the Sports Union Office.

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WING CHUN KARATE

New members (of either sex) are still most welcome to join the ANU Wing Chun club. Instruction sessions are held in the drill hall on Sunday at 10.30 am, Monday at 1 pm, Tuesday at 7.30 pm, Thursday at 1pm, and Friday at 7.30 pm.

No special physical strength is required, and females can become as adept as males. Necessary equipment, including a new "wooden man" is gradually being collected or constructed by the efforts of club members, and we hope soon to purchase a couple of protective suits for use in practice sparring. Membership fee is two dollars per annum.

THE THEORY OF WING CHUN

The single term "karate" is commonly used to cover a great variety of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Indonesian, Malayan and other martial arts. Strictly, of course, it should be restricted to the Japanese form. Chinese Kung Fu schools, for instance, are virtually unrelated; and it is only out of deference to popular ignorance, and with a view to saving explanations, that the word "karate" is included in the title of the ANU Wing Chun Club.

What is the different between these various martial arts? It should be remembered that there are a great number of possible striking techniques, with feet, knees, elbows, head, forearm, knuckle, and various other parts of the hand or foot, and also a considerable number of blocking techniques that might be used. However, any single school will use only a comparatively small selection of these

possible techniques. (Thus Western boxing may quite reasonably be thought of as a form of karate specialising in the use of the arms and knuckles.) What is important is that the techniques should be chosen in accordance with an intelligent "theory", and that they should combine to form an integrated pattern of offensive and defensive movements. In this respect, the most highly developed of the martial arts is Wing Chun, which, as will be explained in the final article of this series, was developed about 250 years ago by a careful re-organisation of the techniques of the Classical Chinese school.

The theory of Wing Chun consists of

- (1) Independence of a limb's move-

ment from that of other limbs or of the body as a whole.

- (2) Training of reflexes.
- (3) Hitting with timing and accuracy.

The exponent of the art faces "square-on" to the opponent and moves each of his arms along an imaginary central line of the body, thus enabling himself to keep each arm independent of the other limbs and of the body. This means that each of the limbs can attack or defend separately. He does not at any stage turn his body "side-on" as, say, in boxing, since this movement, although it seems to present a smaller target to the opponent, tends to allow the effective use of only

one arm at a time.

The "square-on" position with the arms on the central line is regarded as the "best defence posture". The arms move no further away from the central line than is needed to defend the body.

Reflexes can be classified into two types:

- (a) Reflexes dependent upon the eyes;
- (b) Reflexes dependent upon the limbs—that is, various responses which are initiated by the sensation of contact between one's limbs and those of the opponent.

The first type is common and is used by all forms of unarmed combat. The second type is rather strange to anyone who does not practice Wing Chun, as it takes a lot of patience and practice to achieve, but once mastered, the exponent can fight blindfolded once he makes contact with the opponent.

To strike with the timing and accuracy characteristic of Wing Chun, the exponent partially controls the opponent's arm or arms by his superior reflexes, then follows through along the opponent's arm(s) to reach the precise target he desires. Hence once again the ability to fight without vision, since the exponent can judge the opponent's position and the precise location of his vulnerable spots in relation to the arm with which he is in contact. This naturally takes much practice and cannot be achieved without first mastering the first two concepts mentioned.

William Cheong and Mark O'Connor



Instructor William Cheong demonstrates defence and counter-attack against a round kick by club member Mark O'Connor.